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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,400	10/23/2003	Philip D. Nguyen	2003-IP-012125U1	8502

7590 10/19/2006

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EXAMINER

WEBB, GREGORY E

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

1751

DATE MAILED: 10/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/692,400	Applicant(s) NGUYEN ET AL.	
	Examiner Gregory E. Webb	Art Unit 1751	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,9,12-14,16,17,21,24-37,39 and 40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,9,12-14,16,17,21,24-37,39 and 40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The following is in response to the applicant's amendments and arguments submitted 8/3/06.
2. The examiner agrees with the applicant's arguments concerning previous 112 rejections and has thus withdrawn previous 112 rejections.
3. Concerning the applicant's arguments concerning the specific the specific resin substrates. The examiner agrees with these arguments in part. The examiner has remove a portion of the rejections which were previous directed to the method claims. The examiner has maintained rejections of the composition claims. The examiner appreciates the intended use in the composition claims. However very little weight is given to the intended use. As such these rejections are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
5. Claims 1-2, 4-5, 9, 12-14, 16-17, 21, 24-37, and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bixenman, Michael L. (US6130195).

Concerning the claimed resin coating, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

11. A method according to claim 9, wherein the solid surface is contaminated with residues and contaminants selected from the group consisting of oils, grease, dirt, flux, inks, coatings, photoresists, **resins**, polymers, and mixtures thereof.
(*emphasis added*)

Concerning the stripping composition, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Art Unit: 1751

More particularly, this invention relates to compositions useful in and methods for cleaning, degreasing, **stripping**, solvating and/or removing residues such as oils, grease, dirt, flux, inks, coatings, photoresists, resins and polymers and contaminants from manufactured articles and hard surfaces such as, but not limited to metals, plastics, textiles, electronic devices, silicon wafers, mechanical devices or manufacturing equipment. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the claimed pH-adjusting agent, preferred acidic pH adjusting agent and the exemplified acidic agent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Any compound or mixture of compounds suitable for reducing the pH of the cleaner solutions of this invention, and which do not unduly adversely inhibit the cleaning action thereof or interfere with the resulting cleaned parts, may be employed. As examples of such compounds are, for example, acids, bases and their salts acting as buffers, such as inorganic mineral acids and their salts, weak organic acids having a pKa of greater than 2 and their salts, ammonium salts, and buffer systems such as weak acids and their conjugate bases, for example, **acetic acid** and **ammonium acetate**. Preferred for use as such components are **acetic acid**, boric acid, **citric acid** potassium biphthalate, mixtures of ammonium chloride and **ammonium acetate**, especially a 1:1 mixture of these two salts, and mixtures of **acetic acid** and ammonia and other amines. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the claimed solvent, preferred solvent and the exemplified solvent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Preferably, the glycol ether component of the mixture contains an effective amount of the glycol ether material of the formula: R.sub.11 --O--R.sub.12, where R.sub.11 may be substituted by R.sub.10 --O--, where R.sub.10 can be C.sub.2 - C.sub.20 alkyl, C.sub.5 -C.sub.6 cycloalkyl, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 glycol ether acetate, benzyl, furanyl or tetrahydrofuranyl, R.sub.11 is C.sub.1 -C.sub.20 alkyl, C.sub.5 -C.sub.6 cycloalkyl, benzyl, phenyl, furanyl or tetrahydrofuranyl, R.sub.12 is hydrogen or an alcohol selected from claim 7 above. Examples of these glycol ethers are ethylene glycol methyl ether, **diethylene glycol methyl ether**, ethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, ethylene glycol propyl ether, diethylene glycol propyl ether, **ethylene glycol butyl ether**, **diethylene glycol butyl ether**, propylene glycol methyl ether, propylene glycol acetate, dipropylene glycol, **dipropylene glycol methyl ether**, **dipropylene glycol methyl ether** acetate, propylene glycol propyl ether, dipropylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether, and dipropylene glycol butyl ether. R.sub.10, R.sub.11 and R.sub.12 can be a C.sub.1 to C.sub.10 alkyl, preferably C.sub.1 to C.sub.6 alkyl, more preferably C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkyl. Among the most preferred are propylene glycol butyl ether, **dipropylene glycol methyl ether**, **dipropylene glycol methyl ether** acetate, dipropylene glycol, and **diethylene glycol butyl ether**. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the preferred alkaline pH adjusting agent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Art Unit: 1751

3. The composition of claim 2, wherein said alkaline material is selected from the group consisting of hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates, silicates, amines, alkanolamines, quaternary **ammonium hydroxides**, amides and mixtures thereof. *(emphasis added)*

Concerning the claimed epoxy-based resin, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Motor Oil 2 Bearing Grease 1 Lipstick 1
Adhesive 2 **Epoxy Coating** 1 Latex Paint 2 Beeswax 1 RA Flux 3 Low solids flux 1

(emphasis added)

6.

7. Claims 33-37, and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

Bixenman, Michael L. (US6060439).

Concerning the claimed resin coating, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

In recent years, plastic lenses have seen greater utility in eyeglass and camera lenses as well as in optical devices since they are lighter, dyeable, and more durable than lenses made from inorganic components. Original work focused on developing transparent plastic **resins** and polymers that possessed these better characteristics and had a refractive index similar to optical glass, which was approximately 1.52. A popular **resin** discovered for this use, and widely used commercially today, was a material obtained by subjecting diethylene glycol bisallyl carbonate (DEGBAC) (PPG Industries, Inc. Trademark "CR-39") to radical polymerization. This **resin** had various positive attributes of impact resistance, light weight, dyeability, and good machinability in cutting, grinding and polishing processes. The **resin** was found to have a refractive index of 1.50, which was lower than the refractive index for inorganic lenses, around 1.52.

(emphasis added)

Concerning the claimed pH-adjusting agent and the preferred alkaline pH adjusting agent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Examples of specific quaternary **ammonium hydroxides**, which can be used in the method of the invention, include trimethyl-2-hydroxyethyl **ammonium hydroxide** (choline), trimethyl-3-hydroxypropyl **ammonium hydroxide**, trimethyl-3-hydroxybutyl **ammonium hydroxide**, trimethyl-4-hydroxybutyl **ammonium hydroxide**, triethyl-2-hydroxyethyl **ammonium hydroxide**, tripropyl-2-hydroxyethyl **ammonium hydroxide**, tributyl-2-hydroxyethyl **ammonium hydroxide**, dimethylethyl-2-hydroxyethyl **ammonium hydroxide**, dimethyldi(2-hydroxyethyl) **ammonium hydroxide**, and monomethyltri(2-hydroxyethyl) **ammonium hydroxide**. *(emphasis added)*

Art Unit: 1751

Concerning the claimed solvent, preferred solvent and the exemplified solvent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Preferably, the glycol ether component of the mixture disclosed above contain effective amounts of the glycol ether material of the formula: R.sub.10 --O-- R.sub.11 --O--R.sub.12 where R.sub.10 is C.sub.2 -C.sub.20 alkyl, C.sub.5 - C.sub.6 cycloalkyl, benzyl, furanyl or tetrahydrofuranyl, R.sub.11 is C.sub.1 - C.sub.20 alkyl, C.sub.5 -C.sub.6 cycloalkyl, benzyl, phenyl, furanyl or tetrahydrofuranyl, R.sub.12 is hydrogen or an alcohol selected from claim 7 above. Examples of these glycol ethers are ethylene glycol methyl ether, **diethylene glycol methyl ether**, ethylene glycol ethyl ether, diethylene glycol ethyl ether, ethylene glycol propyl ether, diethylene glycol propyl ether, **ethylene glycol butyl ether**, **diethylene glycol butyl ether**, methyl methoxybutanol, propylene glycol methyl ether, dipropylene glycol, **dipropylene glycol methyl ether**, propylene glycol propyl ether, dipropylene glycol propyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether, and dipropylene glycol butyl ether. In the composition listed R.sub.10, R.sub.11 and R.sub.12 can be a number C.sub.1 to C.sub.10 alkyl, preferably C.sub.1 to C.sub.6 alkyl, more preferably C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkyl. Among the most preferred are propylene glycol butyl ether, **dipropylene glycol methyl ether**, dipropylene glycol, methyl methoxy butanol and **diethylene glycol butyl ether**. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the preferred acidic pH adjusting agent and the exemplified acidic agent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Any compound or mixture of compounds suitable for reducing the pH of the nitrogen based cleaner solutions of this invention, and which do not unduly adversely inhibit the cleaning action thereof or interfere with the resulting cleaned parts, may be employed. As examples of such compounds are, for example, acids, bases and their salts acting as buffers, such as inorganic mineral acids and their salts, weak organic acids having a pKa of greater than 2 and their salts, ammonium salts, and buffer systems such as weak acids and their conjugate bases, for example, **acetic acid** and **ammonium acetate**. Preferred for use as such components are **acetic acid**, boric acid, **citric acid** potassium biphthalate, mixtures of ammonium chloride and **ammonium acetate**, especially a 1:1 mixture of these two salts, and mixtures of **acetic acid** and ammonia and other amines. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the exemplified alkaline agent, Bixenman, Michael L. teaches the following:

Preferably, the inorganic hydroxide component of the mixture disclosed above contains an effective amount of the inorganic hydroxide based on alkali metal hydroxides. Examples of these are **sodium hydroxide**, potassium hydroxide and lithium hydroxide. They can be used singly or in the form of a mixture of two or more of them. Among the most preferred are sodium and potassium hydroxide. (*emphasis added*)

Art Unit: 1751

Claims 25-37, and 39-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kashihara, Eiji (US5954891).

Concerning the claimed resin coating and the preferred substrates, Kashihara, Eiji teaches the following:

The present invention relates to a detergent composition for **removing resinous** stains, and more particularly to a detergent composition exhibiting excellent removability against difficult-to-**remove resinous** stains adhered to surfaces of hard materials, such as plastic lens **resins**, tackifiers, paints, ink cured products, **adhesives** for temporary fixing, fixing agents, bonding agents, sealing agents, binders, and protective films. In addition, the present invention relates to a method for **removing resinous** stains, more particular to a method for **removing resinous** stains which are ascribed to one or more members selected from plastic lens **resins**, **adhesives**, and tackifiers adhered to plastic lens or adhered to glass molds, jigs and tools usable in the production process of the plastic lens. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the stripping composition, Kashihara, Eiji teaches the following:

In addition, a cleaning process of other resinous stains are disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. Hei 4-359257 pertaining to a peeling solution for removing an alkali-developing type photoresist film, comprising a peeling solution for etching a resist film comprising an alkali metal hydroxide or an alkali metal silicate, a benzyl alcohol, and water as essential components for photoetching. However, this peeling liquid is applicable to only alkali-developing type **photoresist films**, and it cannot be applied to resists conventionally peeled with chlorine-containing solvents, having higher degrees of polymerization. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the claimed pH-adjusting agent, preferred alkaline pH adjusting agent and the exemplified alkaline agent, Kashihara, Eiji teaches the following:

The alkaline detergents usable in the present invention are not particularly limited, and any of conventional alkaline detergents may be used as long as they include from 0.5 to 30% by weight of an alkali metal hydroxide. In addition, it is desired that the alkaline detergent is an aqueous solution whose water content is from 5.0 to 99.5% by weight. Concrete examples of the alkali metal hydroxides usable herein include lithium hydroxide, **sodium hydroxide**, **potassium hydroxide**, and the like, with a preference given to **sodium hydroxide** and **potassium hydroxide**. These alkali metal hydroxides may be used alone or in combination. (*emphasis added*)

Art Unit: 1751

Concerning the claimed solvent and the preferred solvent, Kashiwara, Eiji teaches the following:

Ethylene glycol monoethers, such as monoethylene glycol monomethyl ether, **diethylene glycol monomethyl ether**, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether, tetraethylene glycol monomethyl ether, pentaethylene glycol monomethyl ether, hexaethylene glycol monomethyl ether, heptaethylene glycol monomethyl ether, octaethylene glycol monomethyl ether (The above compounds may be respectively abbreviated as (POE).sub.1 monomethyl ether, (POE).sub.2 monomethyl ether, (POE).sub.3 monomethyl ether, (POE).sub.4 monomethyl ether, (POE).sub.5 monomethyl ether, (POE).sub.6 monomethyl ether, (POE).sub.7 monomethyl ether, and (POE).sub.8 monomethyl ether; or alternatively, the above compounds may be collectively referred to as (POE).sub.1-8 monomethyl ethers. Incidentally, similar compounds may be respectively expressed by the terminologies corresponding to above.), (POE).sub.1-8 monoethyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monopropyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monoisopropyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monoallyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monobutyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monoisobutyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monohexyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 mono-2-ethylhexyl ethers, (POE).sub.1-8 monooctyl ethers, and the like. (*emphasis added*)

Concerning the preferred acidic pH adjusting agent, Kashiwara, Eiji teaches the following:

The resins usable for plastic lens include resins obtained by radical polymerization of diethylene glycol bis(allyl carbonate) (ADC), methacrylic resins, copolymer resins of **fumaric acid** ester-allyl monomer, triazine cyclic acrylic resins, polycarbonate resins, bromine-containing resins, urethane resins, sulfur-containing urethane resins, thioether-ester resins, and the like. (*emphasis added*)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory E. Webb whose telephone number is 571-272-1325.

The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-17:30 (m-f).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglass McGinty can be reached on (571)272-1029. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1751

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Gregory E. Webb
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1751

gew